

of the magnitude of the French war, by subsidizing every nation to commence hostilities, and has been the principal cause of subsidizing and increasing the power of France, let her get out of her difficulties, by doing justice to those whose commercial rights she has violated, and by limiting the rapacity of her claims on the ocean.

While the federalists pretend to dread the omnipotence of Bonaparte, let them at least be civil in their language towards him. They do and say all they can to provoke his indignation, and yet they are constantly lamenting the danger of his resentments. He has not yet shown a hostile disposition towards us in any proportion to the English, and yet the British Junta are constantly eulogizing the magnanimity of the English, and cursing the perfidy of the French. If England was as powerful as France, this country would feel its effects with ten times greater violence than at present. Civility and decency in our department towards the French, are more salutary than the gross calumny daily published in the federal papers against them.

From the National Intelligencer.

#### LETTER II.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It will be frankly admitted, that the object of the former number of this paper, was to render manifest some of the earliest and greatest of those aggressions on the rights and trade of neutrals, and those infractions of "the usages of war among civilized nations," whereby it is believed, that England has brought the world to its present extreme condition of passion and violence. We shall now pursue the subject.

It is more than ten years since England, thro' her late admiral, sir Horatio Nelson, announced to Spain, that she was the cause of her having made war against England. "It was found right that Spain should no longer have any trade." If Spain now, in concert with France, retorts that excessive idea, it was England that set her the unfortunate and unwarrantable example of an unheard of infraction of neutral rights. In the first case England noticed to the neutrals, that they were to conform to this determination. She cannot deny, that such conduct in Spain now, is a simple retaliation on her, and a use of neutrals, in her own use of them. All this was done as a punishment to Spain for joining France, and of course gave France a right to consider the irregularity of England towards the neutrals, as matters for which she might retaliate. Thus neutrals were either drawn too close to France and Spain if they were kind and just, or were subjected to like evils from them, in consequence of these British irregularities and violences.

Britain with Spain early in 1793, before her June orders, openly threatened Tuscany and Genoa with violence, declared the neutral conduct of Tuscany inadmissible, and forced her to abandon her legitimate neutrality. At Copenhagen also in 1807, they declared, that the Danes should not be neutral, and forced them out of their neutrality. The British ministry, then emboldened to Tuscany declared in a public letter, that to be neutral in the war against France, was to be "an accomplice with her, in doing neutrally as if it were a crime." If France has been guilty of similar declarations since those acts, has not England by those prior pernicious acts of fatal example, brought on this excessive conduct of France? England and Prussia drove the French ministers from neutral Hamburg in 1794, and England and Spain drove the French ministers from neutral Havana, in the same year. The same attempt was made in 1793 on Denmark. Thus England used, abused and perverted neutrals against France. This was a prelude and provocation to many of those acts, of which England, culpable as we prove her, now complains against the French government. If they now commit such outrages of neutral rights, England, by her pernicious and early examples, has excited France to these things. Towards England they are mere retaliations. We speak known—recorded—historical truths. We commend not England or France, but we show—*we prove* that England really and long ago began the perversions and injuries of neutrals on *shore on many shores*, as well as at sea. She had then no plea of necessity, for she was at that time in peace, and afterwards supported in the war by the vast forces of Russia, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Spain and Holland, against France alone.

Britain has subjugated all India, monopolized its trade, and excluded from it French produce, manufactures, ships and men. And India, as acquired by England, has more millions of men & once had more sovereign princes than Europe, as acquired or even influenced by France. England holds in chains the commerce of all India. If France does the same by Europe, who set the example? Is it not the extreme of error for Great Britain to think that she is not observed and well understood? Is it not to proclaim these things from our house tops, in all our sea ports, and from our hills and mountains? Let confirm and faithful voices proclaim our sufferings from the continued powers of Europe to be (as they really are) from the retaliations of the English and measures of Great Britain. Call for your day and hour can be quoted in proof of these early, frequent and constant English provocations of the belligerents, these English aggressions upon neutrals, these English causes of the evils of our country. A co-joint system of foreign "orders of council" and "imperial decrees" have cut off our supplies, shut in our crops, and forced us into an embargo. For these orders of council, England has no legitimate plea or excuse, and France has no apology but in the prior conduct of England. Thus England is not only deeply unfeeling to us herself, but is the real cause of extreme mischiefs to us from others—*from all the rest of the civilized world.*

To what, it may be asked, does all this argument tend? To establish truth, we answer, and promote a just estimate of these things: extraordinary times, such as we have never seen before. Shall we draw the sword in the murderous business of original aggression and thus make ourselves "accomplices after the fact," to the crimes of Britain? Or shall we draw the sword in the wrongful, bloody imposition by violence of a wild retaliation? Let us not swell the rivers of tears, which already flow from miserable men. Let us not enlarge the ocean of blood, which our mangled fellow creatures have already poured upon the rocking earth. Let us not scatter the treasures, saved from the labors of an honest people, wantonly on the ground. Let us rather use a part of the vast sums, which modern armies and navies consume, in creating an *us* want—a great home market for our abundant produce. Let us raise our own Manchester and Sheffield, our own Birmingham and Leeds, our own Norwich and Drogheda. Let household manufactures be the universal one. These are our *Leaves*. Americans look for serious trials, which manufactures in our families can render supportable; or which these necessities, will pinch you with discomfort and necessity. Look for those out-

geous and wicked obstructions, which meet your crops on the free ocean in the way to foreign markets—an evil, which can so well annihilate, as the demand of your own wants and looms, your own carding and spinning machinery, your own processes and your own desiderata; and in execution of the useful arts. We do not perceive you to manufacture; we announce to you, that you must manufacture; that you will manufacture. We do not tell you, that *already you do manufacture*. Do you want a just, an innocent, a noble, a complete satisfaction from Britain for all her own aggressions, and all the evils of the retaliations she has provoked? Do you want to free her in millions for her actual producing the embargo? Do you want to bring her to condign punishment for the injuries of forty years long, with which she has grieved you? Then let one set of Americans seize her carding machinery, another her spinning mills, a third her breweries, a fourth her grain and molasses distilleries, a fifth her stocking frames, a sixth her cloth looms, a seventh her hammers, an eighth her anvils, a ninth her rollers, and so with the other branches, till you make all her useful arts, trades and manufactures completely your own, and establish markets for your own produce. This will be death to her naval and commercial usurpations, and life to you. It will lay the sure foundation of her future moderation and of your future independence. All other remedies are demagogic—bloody—*all* ruinous in expense. This will feed and clothe instead of murdering men. It will enrich your country instead of wasting it by foreign plunder and domestic war. It will make the best of our situation and place you in a condition far beyond that of your fellow men. It is impossible to forestal to what height the manufacturing system of a country, forced as ours now is by foreign obstructions to the sales of our produce, may rise. It is impossible to say to what height manufactures, unimpeded by exclusives may ascend, how wide they may spread, how deep they may take root.

Look at a fact. In the centre of Pennsylvania, a single county, more than 120 miles from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, has received and sold in six months from the latter place, 22,500 lbs. of cotton wool raised on the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Of this cotton there are 30 millions of lbs. raised within our country, counting the land of the maiden and the arm of the manufacturer. The market for produce, as forced by our manufactures, is much more sure than that afforded by our commerce. Foreign plunder, foreign despotism cannot touch our manufactures. Nothing scarcely can protect our commerce from a violation and violence. To protect manufactures you only require to maintain the blessings of law and order. To protect commerce, you must make and maintain such an *impenetrable wall*, as the British government have shewn, under the form of a duty, around the necks of their people. Honor, profit, public spirit, a manly pride of spirits—all these require that Great Britain shall from this day be most impressively admonished, that if we do not plough and trade, we will—we must plough and manufacture.

#### JURISCOLA.

### Virginia Argus.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1809.

The subject of Spanish affairs has excited a great variety of opinions, and a still greater variety of calculations. There are some persons who do not intend to justify the conduct of Bonaparte, but at the same time, express the opinion, that as the political state of this devoted country, cannot be worse, it may under his influence, become better. It is true that the common class, who are doomed to almost unremitting toil and drudgery, enjoy a few privileges as the ancient Helots of Sparta. The remark is applied to this country with peculiar emphasis, that as soon as the eye is taken off from the first circle of society, it beholds nothing but servility, meanness and degeneracy. This remark is beyond doubt correct, but it will apply more or less, to every country under the canopy of Heaven. The only difference that can be traced between the first order of society in a monarchy, and that of a republic, is, that art prevails instead of nature, and power instead of merit: in the first case, the distinction is arbitrarily conferred, without regard to genius and virtue, whilst they in the last, are the only passports to eminence. The distinction which is established in this way, is more belated and equally respected, but less feared from its power, and less dazzled with its lustre. No matter then, in what country we seek for a people without grades and distinctions, we shall seek in vain, and no matter in what country we look, we shall always find a certain class, incured with servility, meanness and degeneracy.

We would enquire of the advocates of this theory, if this is sufficient cause for invasion and conquest, merely that one portion of society enjoys blessings and distinctions which are enjoyed by another.

There is a lag-end in every political society, in some countries worse than in others, in monarchies than in republics, and in none more than in Great Britain, and therefore, according to this doctrine, Bonaparte ought to conquer and possess it, that under his influence it might become better. Thus, it is evident, that this political sympathy would lead to the most dreadful state of intolerance, than which the most dark and gloomy despotism cannot be more hateful. If the enjoyment of opinion is the most sacred precept in the decalogue of liberty, surely we should extend it to nations as well as to individuals, to millions as well as to a

few. If then the Spaniards are attached to their present system of polity, and every account furnishes evidence of their infatuated attachment, it surely would be the veriest excess of intolerance, to tell them that unless they would give it up, it should be taken away, and that unless they would accept the one that is proffered they should be sacrificed. The opinion to which we allude, must be suggested by a cold, calculating sympathy, for it could have had no birth in the heart, and it must spring from a jesuitical brain whose policy has never been tempered by the soft touches of pity and humanity. If any one prefers to remain in darkness and will not follow the light when presented to his eyes, let him enjoy his preference. If the enthusiast adores the taper of the night rather than the orb of day, or if a bigot will fix his faith in a toy more than in the Holy Ghost, or if the infidel chooses to laugh at them all as the mockery of fools, and if reason cannot bring them right, it is unpardonable to employ force.

These remarks are suggested in consequence of hearing the opinion loudly and stubbornly supported that Spain would gain by losing, would rise by falling.

Without enquiring into the mode of Government that Bonaparte intends to administer to Spain, or the consequences that will arise from its being annexed to France, we will only ask if Bonaparte is to judge of the happiness of Nations, and if it does not come up to his standard that he shall instantly subdue it, and establish his own. Suppose he was to form the same opinion of the American people! This theory is too wild for reflection, too subtilistic for argument and almost too childish for discussion, and yet it has been, and is now advanced by many to justify all the blood he has wasted and the cruelties he has conquered. When we leave this speculation, which is in fact nothing more than that Bonaparte is entitled to every nation in the world that he wishes, we are presented with another enquiry more susceptible of reasoning and more important in its consequence. Here the calm lights of mild philosophy concentrate in the focus of policy, and in this point of view we must balance the case between Spain and England & France. What will be the probable consequences to the United States? when we say that the conquest of Spain by France will not be injurious to the U. States, we are in a great measure authorised by fact and experience, for it is admitted on all hands, that Spain has been for a long time to every intent and purpose completely under the control and direction of Bonaparte. The design which some ghost-believing minds apprehend from his conquest ought to have been apprehended long since, for surely if he ever was giddy enough to think of attacking the United States, he would not have waited until this time, when his power is diminished by distracting a country, which before was undivided in his service. We also take it for granted that the same causes which have existed to prevent him hitherto, will continue to exist. This suspicion is entirely a federal trick to frighten the mind into British love and alliance.

When we say that the preservation of Spain by the aid of Great Britain will be injurious to the U. S. we are also authorised by fact and experience. The evidence and the guilt of British injustice is too recent for recitation, her overbearing temper is too obdurate for conviction, and but for the embargo we might expect a repetition with double atrocity. Any new trade that is opened to Great Britain in excess a glow of health upon her system and softens the rigor of her orders in council in regard to herself, and tends to weaken the force of our embargo; in as much as it does this, the preservation of Anglo-Spain will prove extremely injurious. The advantage which England has already derived from Spain is considerable, and will be infinitely more so, when she establishes her trade with the Spanish isles and continental possessions. Under these circumstances, when we consult the god of our country, we ought to wish for Spanish and English defeat.

The North American has caught with avidity at the circumstance of Mr. Johnston's receding from his design of opposing Mr. Randolph, and from the manner in which it is stated, would insinuate that all opposition is vain, that the popularity of Mr. R. is fixed upon a base which will even dash aside the strong stream of ministerial approbation. It was perhaps recollected by the "North American" that this is the same Mr. Johnston who *verecame his Magnus Apollo, Timothy Eckerling*, who refused when he was secretary of state, to present an address of the people to the President of the United States. It is true that Mr. J. has withdrawn but from what cause we are ignorant, it is not however to be attributed

to the over weening and opposeless popularity of Mr. R. we shall in a very few days be enabled to blight these budding hopes of federalism, as we are confidently assured that the people of that district admire the administration and are determined to elect a man who loves his government at home and feels respect and sensibility for its character abroad.

In consequence of the rain on Tuesday evening last, which for violence and rapidity, was unequalled in the memory of the most aged inhabitants, we received no papers, as the mail could not reach Richmond. It commenced about 4 o'clock P. M. and continued about an hour and 20 minutes. So great a swell of water in the streets was never witnessed before, even during the longest rains in the course of this time the stream under the market bridge rose within about three feet of the top of the arch, a height which no fresh ever before reached. One of the arches some distance above Rutherford's mills was completely washed away, which of course will stop the operations of the Army. Many parts of the canal were overflowed, and according to our information the damage sustained amounts to about 10,000 \$. The circumstance of a horse that attempted to cross the stream some distance above the market bridge where it is commonly not more than one foot deep, was obliged to yield to its force, and was swept through the arch to some distance below the bridge, will sufficiently shew the violence and quantity of this fall of water.

The following article is extracted from the Albany Register, one of the oldest and most respectable republican printers in the state of New-York:—

Some recent remarks of the *Evening Post*, on an article from the *American Citizen*, serve to strengthen our belief, that there can be no medium in the public sentiment between federalism and republicanism. There can be but two parties—the friends of LIBERTY, and her enemies. The *Post* says, that if the public sentiment changes from the JEFFERSONIAN, it will not stop at the CLINTONIAN policy. This, by the bye, is another stab at Governor CLINTON, by representing him as an enemy to the republican system of Mr. JEFFERSON. We know very well, that the federalists never will—that they never intended to—support Governor Clinton for the Presidency: And we believe the patriotism of governor Clinton would induce him to reject their support, which, even if it ensured him success, might be the means of blasting his fame. The fact is that the federalists will do all they can to excite division in the republican ranks, and when they think the flame of discord is sufficiently increased for their purposes, they will make a bold push to squeeze in *Rufus King* or Gen. *Pinckney*, between the disunited republican parties. But in this, highly as we revere Governor Clinton, we should rejoice to see them disappointed by the election of Mr. Madison.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR, As it may be interesting to the public to know the particulars of Capt. Ishobed Sheffild's throwing over the Turks in the Mediterranean, from on board the schooner Mary Ann, after having been captured by an Algerine frigate of 44 guns, and being in their possession 4 days. I have procured them as correctly as I could, and now lay the same before the public through the medium of your paper, hoping he and his brave companions who so justly merit the bounty of their countrymen, may not go unrewarded for risking their lives in so desperate an undertaking.

Yours &c.

#### A SUBSCRIBER.

On the 26th of October last, within the Straits of Gibraltar, saw a sail to the Northward. On her bearing down she proved to be a frigate with English colors. After firing three shot, which fell near us, she shot, hove to. When alongside they hauled down the English colors and hoisted the Bloody Flag. They sent on board their boat, and took out the capt. and three men. After two hours detention, the boat returned with the capt. on board the schooner, accompanied by 9 Algerines, all armed, who steered direct for Algiers. Being in their possession upwards 90 hours the captain held a consultation with the mate and cook; when fearing they should never again see the United States, they chose rather to die than submit as slaves for life to Turkish tyranny. The vessel at this time was within three miles of the land, and in sight of the shipping in the harbor of Algiers. Accordingly the Cook was stationed at the pump and the mate at the cabin door, when the captain threw the grains over the quarter into the sea. Four of the Turks went to the side to see if he had caught a fish. The Captain then seized the prize-master, and threw him overboard; the mate at the same time seized the one next to him, and did the like; the cook then came to their assistance, and they threw over the third. The remaining six attacked them very furiously with handspikes. The captain clinched the second prize-master and threw him into the sea, while the mate and cook killed two—Of the remaining three, two who refused to submit were killed; one they preserved and carried safely into Naples, where the vessel fortunately arrived after six days.

During the contest, the captain and mate received several desperate blows from the Turks; and while they were on board they compelled the capt. and mate to go aloft and assist in navigating the vessel.

\* At 4 o'clock on Sunday next, the Rev. Mr. ELLIS will preach a CHARITY SERMON, at the Methodist Meeting House, for the benefit of the School under the direction of the Female Humane Association.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Richmond Academy, at the capitol, August 9, 1809,

Ordered, That the following resolution be published for the information of those concerned.

"From the difficulty which it is expected will be experienced in the further sale of tickets in the 3d class of the Richmond Academy Lottery, owing to the present situation of the country, it is

"Resolved, That notice be given to the holders of tickets in the said third class, that they return the said tickets to those of

whom they were purchased, for the purpose of having the purchase money returned.

Extract from the proceedings.

Attest,  
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Sec'y."

### MASONS' HALL.



Mr. Manfredi

Will perform to-morrow evening, Aug. 13.

He will begin his spectacle by the Great Dance on the Tight Rope, which will commence by the nimble Little American, who will shew a dance in character with the balancing pole, with a variety of changes, steps and capers done by himself.

Miss Miniguna will be of the second count on the Tight Rope, with the balance pole; she will perform with all the nimble and enticing graces incident to her age and sex, the dance taught her by the celebrated Xestris.

Miss Catharine will perform a Dance with the pole, called Demi Characteristic, with all the modesty and decorum, which ladies of the first distinction may have a right to expect. She will also perform, without the pole, several agreeable and very enticing feats to the respectable spectators. The whole to follow with the Feats of Mr. Manfredi, who will 1st, Dance a Hornpipe, with all the steps and counter steps, according to time and measure of music, as if he was on the floor, and with the pole in his hand.

After which he will perform a Dance, called the Cossack Dance, to all satisfaction, and will leap over a ribbon fifteen feet high (from the floor) backwards and forwards, to the great wonder of the spectators. Miss Catharine, will likewise mount the tight rope, without the aid of any balance, and will touch on the Mandoline, several Italian and American tunes to attract applause: She will display the Feats of one Silk Banner at once, form the wings of a Wind Mill with manifold new and recent inventions of her own genius.

Mr. Manfredi, without the aid of the balance, will display the great feat of the Hoop, in changing, and various positions, through which he will pass so imperceptibly that no one will be able to discern in what manner it is done, in several distinct ways from each other. He will beat the Drum on the rope, in measure, and thereby shew the effects of thunder and its intensity; he will also exhibit the feats of the Glass of Wine in the Hoop, on the tight rope.

Miss Catharine will perform many curious feats on the slack wire.

#### ACT II.

Agility and Nimble Feats of Youth. They will perform on the carpet, several surprising feats of Tumbling, in the Italian style, Somersets and other tricks, too numerous to relate, in which the Little American will exert the superior skill of juvenile talents in his growing profession as a clown. The tumblers will make many and various perilous leaps, and extraordinary feats in tumbling on the ground, and somersets over tables and chairs, in the English and Spanish style.

Mr. Manfredi will dance a Spanish Fandango over a dozen of eggs, blindfolded, without breaking one.

#### ACT III.

The great Pyramids and strenuous exploits of Hercules.

Mr. Manfredi will shew many perspectives in this kind, with two, four and five persons, in a late and new invention, which have never been exhibited in this country.

To conclude with a Hornpipe by Miss Catharine.

Doors to be opened at seven o'clock, and the performance to commence at half past seven, precisely.—Admission 50 cents

A NEW COPIES OF

BROUGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

SPEECH

AGAINST THE BRITISH ORDERS IN COUNCIL:—AND,

Baring's Pamphlet,

On the same subject, are just received, and for sale at this office.

Just received at this office,

Part 2d of vol. 8th—or No. 16 of Dr. Rees' New Cyclopaedia.

ALSO—

Nos. 7, 8 and 9, of

The Military Library.

\* Subscribers to the above works are requested to apply for their books.

#### TO RENT,

The House and Lot,

LATELY occupied by Miss Frances Hughes, pleasantly situated on Shockoe Hill and very convenient for the accommodation of a family.

Also, For Sale,

Two Good Milch Cows,

That have been raised in and about the city.

Thomas Elliott.

Richmond, August 8, 1808

Justif

#### Notice.

A PETITION will be presented to the General Assembly at their next session, praying that the width of certain streets on Shockoe Hill, may be reduced to sixty-six feet.

August 10, 1808.

3w

THE 3d No. OF

COL. TOUSARD'S

AMERICAN

Artillerists' Companion, Is ready for delivery to subscribers at this office. A few copies for sale.